

CHEAP STORE!!

HAS JUST RECEIVED A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF GOODS CONSISTING, IN PART, OF

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, QUEENSWARE, WOOD & WILLOW WARE, EARTHEN & STONE WARE, FISH, MEATS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, ALSO, AGENT FOR WANAMAKER & BROWN, And in fact everything usually kept in a FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY STORE.

All of which we should be pleased to have you

CALL AND EXAMINE.

NO CHARGE FOR SHOWING GOODS

TERMS CASH!!!

J. F. ELIASON, Cheap Store, Middletown, Del.

500 Dollars

SILVER COIN,

To be given away in

PREMIUMS,

AT

S. R. STEPHENS & CO'S.

CASH STORE.

We are now offering a new stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Of great Variety and Style, at low prices for Cash.

We will also pay to all persons purchasing to the amount of Five Dollars or over, 5 per cent in Silver.

We respectfully invite all cash buyers to give us a call before purchasing, as we keep constantly on hand a large variety of goods.

N. B. Sole owners of the Right for New Castle County, of Hall's Little Wagon. Price Five Dollars.

S. R. STEPHENS & CO. Middletown, Del.

April 27—1f.

THE IMPROVED FLORENCE.

THE BEST SEWING MACHINE MADE.

The only machine that makes four different stitches! The only machine that fastens the ends of seams!

The only machine that will move the work in any direction desired! and the only machine that has a self-adjusting tension. These advantages combined with ease, rapidity and quietness of motion, together with the beauty and quality of its work with recent improvements render it the most desirable, durable and best Family Sewing Machine in the world. Agents wanted in every county.

WILSON & PENNYPACKER, Managers, 1123 Chestnut St. Philad'a.

apr 27-3mf

C. MAISEL, TAILOR, (From Paris),

1231 Chestnut Street, PHILADELPHIA.

may 31-1f

GROVER & BAKERS' Highest Premium ELASTIC STITCH FAMILY SEWING MACHINES!!



I HAVE on hand a few of the above excellent Machines, which I will sell at

Greatly Reduced Rates.

These Machines for beauty and Elasticity of Stitch, and simplicity of machinery can be excelled by none.

THE REGULAR PRICE IS \$60.00 I will make a discount of

10 PER CENT FOR CASH,

Or I will sell them on time, to be paid for in monthly instalments of \$10.00 each.

SEWING MACHINES TO HIRE

AT

\$1.00 PER WEEK.

S. M. REYNOLDS.

20- Satisfaction guaranteed, or the Machine taken back after a week's trial.

TESTIMONIALS.

Mrs. H. M. P. Allen, No. 728 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, deposes:

"The Grover & Baker for exceeds any other machine for dress-making and general family use. The stitch also is more beautiful and durable than any other stitch that I know of. The machine is so simple in its combination of parts and its practical operation, that it is very difficult to get it out of order, and any operative can manage it. It is the only machine which has succeeded in embroidery."

Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher writes:

"More than two-thirds of all the sewing done in my family for the last two years, has been done by Grover & Baker's Machine, and I have never had a garment rip or need mending, except those tears which frolicsome boys will make in whole cloth. It is in my opinion, by far the most valuable of any I have tried."

June 22—1f.

J. M. COX & BRO.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.



BUILDERS OF FIRST CLASS WORK ONLY.

A Large and Superior Stock of

CARRIAGES!

now on hand, made expressly for this market, all of which will be disposed of on reasonable terms, and guaranteed to be what it is represented.

Particular attention given to Repairing.

apr 6—6m

Register's Order.

REGISTERED OFFICE, New Castle County, August 13th, 1872.

Upon the application of Colen Ferguson, Administrator of Theodore Lord, late of Appoquinimink Hundred in said County, deceased; it is ordered and directed by the Register that the Administrator aforesaid, give notice of the granting of Letters of Administration upon the Estate of the deceased, with the date of granting thereof, by causing advertisements to be posted within forty days from the date of such Letters, in six of the most public places of the County of New Castle, requiring all persons having demands against the Estate, to present the same, or abide by an act of Assembly in such case made and provided. And also cause the same to be inserted within the same period in the Middletown Transcript, a newspaper published in Middletown, and to be continued therein two months.

Given under the hand and Seal of {L. S.} Office of the Register aforesaid, at New Castle, in New Castle County aforesaid, the day and year above written.

B. GIBBS, Register.

NORICE.—All persons having claims against the Estate of the deceased must present the same duly attested to the Administrator on or before August 13th, 1873, or abide the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

COLLEN FERGUSON, Adm'r. Address—Blackbird, Del.

Aug. 17—3m.

LOOK AT THIS! SCOWDRICK & COCHRAN

RESPECTFULLY call the attention of the Public to their large Fall and Winter Stock of Goods, comprising all the latest styles of

DRESS GOODS, TRIMMINGS, and NOVELTIES.

A handsome assortment of

SHAWLS,

ALL STYLES AND PRICES, from \$1.25 to \$15.00.

A full line of

CASSIMERES and COATINGS, KERSEYS, &c. &c.

A large line of

Ready Made Clothing, MEN'S BOOTS, OF ALL STYLES AND PRICES.

Among which we have the Pride of Delaware, the best Winter Boot ever offered to this trade.

A Full line of

LADIES' MISSES' and CHILDREN'S

Custom Work, direct from Fillet & Griers factory.

Also a general assortment of

Groceries and Provisions,

In fact every thing that may be found in a first class retail Store. These goods have been selected with great care, and will be sold extremely low for cash. Call and see us, and save money.

SCOWDRICK & COCHRAN, MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

Oct. 4—1f.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME,

Standard highly improved and warranted.

Price, \$45.00 per 2000 lbs., Cash.

30- New Works now in operation. 30-

30- New Material used in manufacturing. 30-

The fire which destroyed our works on the 16th of April, caused only a temporary delay.

We warrant the standard of our Raw Bone Phosphate to be of a higher grade than before. No consignments will be made under any circumstances.

It is not certain we can continue to sell at our present reduced price owing to the advance in Raw Material.

We thank our customers and friends generally for their continued trade and increased orders.

We can also furnish our

GROUND RAW BONE.

WARRANTED PURE.

At \$45.00 per 2000 lbs., cash.

Orders for full trade are requested to be sent in as early as possible.

BAUGH & SONS,

No. 20 South Delaware Ave. Philadelphia. July 20—1f.

HENRY BOWER, Manufacturing Chemist,

Gray's Ferry Road, Philadelphia,

HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE

POTASH SALTS FOR MANURE.

Sulphate of Ammonia for Manure,

ALSO,

SOLE PROPRIETOR AND MANUFACTURER OF

BOWERS' Complete Manure,

MADE FROM

Super-Phosphate of Lime, Ammonia and Potash.

This Fertilizer is being prepared this season with special reference to the Wheat Crop. The Super-Phosphate of Lime contained in it is of very high grade, having been imported by the manufacturer direct from England, where the average crop of Wheat is 50 bushels to the acre.

In substantial bags of 200 lbs. each.

Depots: 139 S. Water St. Phila. 103 South St. Baltimore.

march 23—3ms 3mf

WILTBERGER'S Flavoring Extracts

are warranted equal to any made. They are prepared from the fruits, and will be found much better than many of the Extracts that are sold. Ask your Grocer or Druggist for Wiltberger's Extracts.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE

is, without doubt, the best indigo in the market for dyeing clothes. It will color more water than four times the same weight of indigo, and much more than any other wash blue in the market. The only genuine dye that put up at Adams Warehouse, a Dutch Store, No. 232 North Second St. Philadelphia, Pa. The labels have both Wiltberger's and Barlow's name on them, all others are counterfeit. For sale by most grocers and druggists.

WILTBERGER'S INDELIBLE INK

will stand on trial to be a superior article. Always on hand, and for sale at reasonable prices. Pure Ground Saffron, Genuine Medicines, Chamberlain's Saline, Sponges, Tagline, Pearl, Sage, and all articles in the drug line, at

ALFRED WILTBERGER'S DRUG STORE,

No. 232 North Second St. Philadelphia, Pa. July 8, 1871—1f

For Sale!

A NO TOP BUGGY, in complete order, newly done up. Apply to

W. W. ROTHWELL.

Sept 28—1f

Original Poetry.

The Most Unhappy Man.

BY M. C. G.

'Twas early dawn; I by a window stood Which looked upon the eastern horizon, And watched the sun, as rising from its bed Of night, in scorching vapors mist and cloud, Until it poured its bright oblique beams Of light and sea; bringing new light and life To Mother earth; and bidding man awake To daily toil. Even now I hear the tread Of hurried feet; and looking down upon The busy thoroughfare, I note the face Of every passer by, and ask the while, Whether or not, the sun's bright rays had pierced The heart of man, and mingled bright. Faces Pure there were, which happy hearts betokened, But many more with faces downcast, sad, And step lost of its sprightliness, revealed A weary heart—now and then that he alone, He sight, that happiness is gone so soon. Another passed—in both his face and dress Was written poverty—that cringing power That crushes man to earth; unless indeed His spirit is elastic, and will rise Again. His misery's not the worst however. And now comes one on whom fair fortune smiles And power and rank are his—but what are these When health is gone, the body racked with pain! And now I notice one, whose gait and air, Betoken mind and conscience ill at ease; He plans how he may best increase his gains, And that unlawfully. O selfish man! Boast not thyself of wealth, nor yet of time; For neither are thine own. This night thy home Shall be mid prison walls; thy wealth shall flee— This night thy soul may be required of thee— When health is gone, the body racked with pain! I looked again;—but O, how sudden the sight Which met my gaze! for sadder than they all— A man—yet shall I call this brute a man? I cannot—he has lost the last vest of a man. Love, pity, shame, and filial duty, all Are gone—and he is led a willing slave To Rome. This very morn he left his home, Where he had passed the night in hearty sleep, He left his home I said, and now his feet Are staggering to the oft frequented place Where liquor can be bought, that poisons for That "hath like a serpent" at the last. Oh! thought I Of all the misery I've seen today, This is by far the most deplorable. A man made in the image of his God, Transformed into the image of a beast. *Middletown, Sept. 24th, 1872.*

SPEECH BY HON. T. F. BAYARD.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of Democrats and Liberal Republicans was held in the Institute Hall, Wilmington, Del., on Friday evening of last week, drawn together by the announcement that Hon. T. F. Bayard would address them on the political issues of the day. After the organization of the meeting Mr. Bayard spoke as follows:—

My Friends and Fellow-citizens: Whilst it gives me great pleasure once more to stand before so large an audience of the men of my native town, at the same time I will not disguise from you a sense of my regret that the condition of my health would prevent me somewhat from feeling as able as I am willing, properly to address myself, and ask your consideration of the most important issues now before us, for our consideration. Nothing, my friends, but a sense that there is now impending before the American people, a trial of their capacity for sound judgment and right action, in order to risk or to perpetuate the existence of free institutions in this country, would induce me at all, at this time, to enter upon the pending canvass. But from a sense of the importance of these issues, arises a sense of my obligation to my fellow-men, to try and meet them justly and properly.

What is the condition of things in this country? We are almost the solitary nation of the earth, certainly the solitary large nation of the earth, where the power of controlling their own institutions, and giving color and character to their own laws and government, is given to the people in a mass. In other nations, other than our own, you know that men trained by long exercise of their faculties in the science of government, a preferred class, of superior ranks, are permitted to control government questions; and the men who live by manual labor have but little indeed to say in regard to the nature of the government about them. How different it is here; and oh, how blessed is the difference in this land that you, each of you, each one of us, the weak, the strong, the rich, the poor, the humble or advanced in office, still has his own share in the sovereign power of this great people. [Applause.] While you have the power, I beg you not to forget the responsibilities. Exercise that power justly. When you have a right to vote, see first, that you have a true knowledge of the subject; secondly, that you have a proper motive to control your knowledge. If corruption exercises your vote, how can you expect good government to result? I ask you to seek and embrace nothing but good sense.

The issues before the people are not new issues. They are the old stories coming up under different forms, at different times, but having the same principle. It is the old story, whether human power can subject itself to human limits, when temptations of judgment are before it. That is the question. Love of human power is the predominant power of the human heart. All history shows it. That the danger to freedom and government is, that, when you entrust some

men with power for the purpose of government, they use these very powers to aggrandize the amount they have received—to consolidate power still further in their own hands, to use what they have obtained for purposes for which it never was designed. It was that quality that made the name of George Washington so great among the nations of the earth. [Applause.] It was the example of that remarkable man that when he had accomplished victory; that when he was strong with success he sank into the obscurity of a private citizen. Why is it that his name stands on the page of history, as the man who was willing to renounce power, when advantage were to be accomplished? Can we not borrow some little example from him, and show that in this country we can insist that some of his qualities shall be echoed by the people of this country to-day—[applause.] The issue which has been formed in this country in one shape or another has always asserted itself since the formation of the government. As the issue between the disposition of power, no matter in whose hands it is placed, to centralize itself; and, the corresponding effort under our constitutions to prevent that centralization and insist on distribution. The men who formed this government had, as you know, suffered from arbitrary power. They had been coerced by an arbitrary, unfatherly government. They took up arms to relieve themselves; and under God's providence were successful. They are part of the history of our country, and I am sure ought to be a most important lesson for us for all time. Suffering from arbitrary power, the men who laid the foundation of this government, determined that they would put limitations upon power. They therefore determined that in the constitution of the United States there should not be any power that was not a limited power. There was no such thing as absolute power.

First: How did they accomplish it? By distributing power; by dividing the government into different departments, all of which were co-ordinate and equal; nothing absolute or superior. There was the power to make the laws; but that was not absolute. Thus, a national legislature was created. The president had the right of veto given him. There was the other great sheet-anchor—the judiciary department. They distributed power over this country so that not only the Federal but the Executive and national legislature, and the national judiciary should overcheck each other.

They left a system of States; but the whole lease of power unenumerated and not strictly delegated and enumerated in the grant of powers to the National Government was left to the States.

The National Government has delegated powers to the States. They were diffused throughout the land and were intended by them to be a check upon each other and upon the Federal Government. And then the Federal Government was intended to be a check upon them. They arranged this system with perfect harmony so that both the laws of the United States passed in pursuance of the Constitution and the laws of the States which are subject to the Federal Constitution, should be obeyed without any question in an honest man's mind. This can be concluded by a fair and candid examination of the different instruments. They sought to limit power and they did that by distributing power. If you destroy the distribution, then you destroy the limitation, and power becomes absolute.

On this plan the Democratic party has without fail, been found to work. [Applause.] Not that it contained better men, or men more virtuous, learned or wise or patriotic. This is why that party has had vitality and existence since the foundation of the Government. It will exist as long as the forms of freedom are left in the country. That party will exist because based upon the principle of freedom; opposition to a centralized power and on insistence of distribution of power, for public safety. [Applause.] Centralization itself is anti-Democratic. This party will ever be found on the side opposed to it. Since the foundation of the Government, can any man show you where that party has repudiated the principle of arbitrary power? Ask them to show you once in history of the Democratic party being arrayed in favor of centralizing of any power, even in the hands of its own friends. [Applause.] When we fight the battle against centralization of power, do we not fight as well for Republicans as ourselves? [Applause.] It is not a matter of expediency, it is the broad matter of principle. The founders of the government knew that the tendency of men was always to steal from the many to the few. You give a man a little power, he will use it to get more. It is like the snow ball that is begun by the school boy, as it is rolled over and over it becomes so large as scarcely to be moved.

The founders of our government intended that not only should the people at that time be free, but that their posterity should be free. By their act they gave the people the right of local self-government. That means, the school of government and the opportunity to learn how to become citizens, by learning what the functions of a citizen are. If a working-man's arms are not exercised, they grow weak and lose the power of control. It is so in politics, with the mind. Take away from the people the right of local self-government, and their minds will wither just as the muscle will wither, if not used.

The founders of the government wanted

local self-government, in opposition to centralization. They formed it so that the people might become a self-governing nation. Unless they do so, central power will seize upon them and control them, and in order to be free in this land, two things are required.

First, that power be diffused throughout the country, and not centralized at Washington; and secondly, that the people shall exercise their powers in order to fit them to carry on government. [Applause.]

The rights of the States were just as fixed and positive, and are to-day, as a centre for the good government of this country, as the rights of the general government. They were part of the same system, and you cannot take away the rights of the States without weakening the whole system, and destroying the power of the people to exercise and to make themselves fit for self-government, and you cannot take away the rights of the general government, without making it ineffectual to carry out the wishes of the people. The exercise of local self-government is essential for the education of the people.

Where in the history of the rule of this country under the Democratic party, was there an attempt on the part of the General Government to invade a State? When in 1833 an attempt was made on the part of South Carolina to destroy the harmony between her Government and the Federal Government, whose firm rule brought that State to a proper bearing and caused her to resume, without shedding one drop of human blood, her place in the family of States? Was it not Andrew Jackson, and a Democratic Congress? [Applause.]

The Democratic party always test measures by applying to them the question "does this tend to centralization, or to the diffusion of power?" and as the question was answered, so they have given their votes for or against. For that reason they inscribed "principles, not men" upon the banners of the party and that is their proper inscription to-day. [Applause.]

The party who are in possession of this government and all its powers, is filled with men who, at one time were members of the Democratic party, but who have forsaken its faith and turned their backs upon its principles. So long as Democratic principles were maintained, we had peace and quiet; but now, some Democrats have lent their aid in favor of centralization, which I say is incompatible with the Democratic party's principles. Morton of Indiana; Cameron and Scott, of Pennsylvania; Williams of Oregon, and Boutwell of Massachusetts, are some of these men.

For some 12 years the Republican party has held steadily, possession of all the reins of power of the government. They came into power during the most exciting period in which a great many things were done, which should not have been done. Their part during the war was certainly a difficult one. But seven years have passed since the end of the war and they show the practice of self-aggrandizement. They have attempted to break down the limitations set upon power; and to perpetuate a party with consolidated power. What becomes of the opportunity of the people to exercise the faculty of self-government? It withers away. There will be no use for it, for all will be conducted at the central government. All measures of the Republican party of the last seven years have tended in this direction.

The election law of 1871 was certainly intended to place the system of free government entirely subject to Congressional control; that the elections in the States should not be controlled by the people according to their necessities and wishes; but according to the wishes of the general government at Washington. In 1871, nine counties, with 200,000 people, of South Carolina, were placed beyond the right of civil government. The same law was on the point of being enforced even in this little State. If the president of the United States had it in his power to suspend the writ of habeas corpus at will, what chance would there be for a free election in this country? The election trouble in New York city during the war will be remembered. We owe the inability of the central power to suspend the writ of habeas corpus in Delaware, and substitute martial law among us, to the Liberal Republicans of the land. [Applause.]

The objections of the Democratic party to the 14th and 15th amendments were based upon the grounds that they plainly tended to centralize power; to interfere with the rights of States, and dangerous to the system of distribution of power which protected against usurpation and consolidation of power.

On March 4, 1869 the present President of the United States was inaugurated and a special session of the Senate called. The Republican party had complete control of the government. They held the South in chains by military force. They instantly commenced the most arbitrary course of legislation. Congress commenced at once a system of centralized legislation. Out of such a course the Liberal Republican party had its origin. The Cincinnati Convention was originated by those who wished to give the nation. [Applause.] Men were there who had broken away from the party in power.

The doctrine of local self-government is essential for the safety of this country. I would to-day refuse to place absolute power in the hands of a Democratic President or Congress as readily as to grant the same to a Radical President or Congress. [Applause.] I want every man in this State, whether of my party or not, to

have all the rights of my party, and I want my party to stand equal with me in this respect. [Applause.] Our people have become fitted to take in larger matters by being educated in minor matters. A man in our Levy Court begins to learn local self-government. From this, he expands his knowledge till able to comprehend and arrange matters in the general government as well as with other States. We begin by entrusting him in a small way. Thus, a citizen arises from obscurity and becomes a valuable member of society.

Do not destroy the autonomy of your State. It is essential to your as well as to my liberty. I am speaking as much for my Republican friends as for you, my fellow-Democrats. I want to insist on the rights of each man.

There is admitted, at this time, in the U. S. government, to be a wide spread condition of corruption. There is a general feeling of distrust in official honesty, and cases of defalcation and want of pecuniary honesty are shaking the nation. This must be checked, or the demoralization will be fatal to our national reputation. Examine into the course of the President of the United States in regard to the malfeasance in office of government officers during his administration. He turned Jacob B. Cox out of office for not allowing himself to be influenced in disreputable actions. He kept in counsel, Cresswell, who allowed the claim of one, Corpanning, which had been disallowed for nine years—the claim being for \$450,000—see congressional proceedings for December 1871. Then, there was Gov. Holden of North Carolina, who was a secessionist, but turned to the victorious side, who committed a gross peculation. Then, there is the case of Bullock of Georgia, who was concerned in a large speculation; fled to Canada, and afterwards to parts I know not.

There is Bowser, the bigamist of South Carolina, another conspicuous member of the Republican party, who has fallen into merited disgrace. You will also remember the disgraceful operation of the gold market in New York on "black Friday," in which Jim Fisk and Corbin, a relative of the President, figured. Most, if not all, of these frauds were exposed through the agency of honest Horace Greeley's newspaper. Neither must we forget the case of collector Murphy of New York. He made merchandise of the public offices of the government, just as much as the marketman sells produce in open market. Therefore, we see, that one duty of the hour is the purification of political offices.

If there is one fact admitted by the American people, it is, that coercion as a means of government is a failure.

Count Von Bismark of Germany has well said that what was left unconquered by the sword could only be gained by love. Horace Greeley has been generous to the Southern people since the war. Do you not remember when Jefferson Davis was confined in Fort Monroe, and Horace Greeley was asked whether he should be let out on bail, he said "yes, bail him."

And most particularly would I address now the young men of the country.

The duties of life are now upon them. The duties of government must pass into their hands. If they do right, all will be well. They will make the nation strong and safe. [Applause.]

Mr. Bayard closed with touching remarks of a traveller's passage by Mt. Vernon and the tomb of Washington.

Shall We Meet Again?

The following is said to be one of the most brilliant articles written by the lamented George D. Prentice:

"The flat of nature is inexorable. There is no appeal for relief from the great law which dooms us to the dust. We flourish and fade as the leaves of the forest, and the flowers that bloom and wither in a day have no firmer hold upon life than the mightiest monarch that ever shook the earth with his footsteps. Generations of men will appear and disappear as the footsteps on the shore. Men seldom think of the great event of death until the shadow falls across their own pathway, hiding from their eyes the faces of loved ones whose living smile was the sunlight of their existence. Death is the antagonist of life, and the cold thought of the tomb is the skeleton of all feasts. We do not want to go through the dark valley, although its dark passage may lead to paradise; we do not want to lay down in the damp grave, even with princes for bed-fellows. In the beautiful drama of life, the hope of immortality, so eloquently uttered by the death-devoted Greek, finds deep response in every thoughtful soul. When about to yield his young existence as a sacrifice to fate, his Cincinnatus asks if they should meet again, to which he replies: 'I have asked that dreadful question of the bills that look eternal—the clear streams that flow forever—the stars among whose fields of azure my raised spirits have walked in glory. All were dumb; but as I gazed upon thy living face I feel that there is something in the love that mantles through its beauty that cannot wholly perish. We shall meet again, Cincinnatus.'"

Resist the temptation of circulating ill reports. If you cannot speak well of another, at least do not speak ill of him. Never speak ill of another behind his back. Why should you consider his character of less value than your own? Speak of others as you would were they present; speak as a friend of him who is absent, and cannot speak for himself.

The Middletown Transcript.

EDWARD REYNOLDS, Editor.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 12, 1872.

Democratic Nominations

FOR CONGRESS.

CUSTIS W. WRIGHT.

FOR SHERIFF.

ISAAC GRUBB.

FOR CONGRESS.

DANIEL B. WOODWARD.

FOR SENATOR.

J. POULSON CHANDLER, Christians.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.

Benjamin F. Brandywine Hundred.

Thomas L. J. Baldwin, Mill Creek.

Sewell C. Biggs, Pender.

Albert O. Newton, Red Lion.

Uriah S. Wier, White Clay Creek.

William S. McCauley, Wilmington.

Richard Ferguson, Appoquinimink.

FOR LEVY COURT COMMISSIONERS.

Isaac N. Lodge, Brandywine Hundred.

Adolphus Husbands, Christians.

Gardner L. Jamison, New Castle.

Joseph W. Couch, Pender.

Thomas H. Sharpe, Wilmington.

Fruit Growers' Association.

We desire to call the attention of our

readers to the meeting of "The Peninsula

Fruit Growers' Association," at Dover,

on Tuesday next.

This association was formed, and is

kept in existence for the benefit and

protection of the fruit growing interest of

the Peninsula. All other trades, professions

and occupations find great advantages

resulting from a concert of action; and why

not the fruit growers as well?

Many interesting questions will be in-

troduced for discussion at this meeting.

Of these none are of more vital importance

than the questions of transportation, and

of opening new markets for the sale of

peaches.

Peaches are the great staple product of

the Peninsula. If they net the grower,

on a full crop, 25 cts. per basket, it is

generally conceded that, even at that low

price, they pay much better than grain.

But we think they can be made to pay

much better than they have paid during

the last two years. The low prices are

not entirely owing to the increase of the

crop. This, of course, has a great deal

to do with it; it cannot be expected that

there will be as great a demand for an

article in the same market when it is abun-

dant as when it is scarce. All markets

are regulated by the law of "supply and

demand." A few years ago the number

of orchards on the Peninsula was com-

paratively small. Now, they cover almost

the entire tract of land between the two

bays, and every year sees an increase in

their number and extent. Those who

raised peaches with such splendidly profit-

able results as were realized a few years

ago, must expect that others, whose lands

will scarcely pay their interest in grain,

will seek some other method of increasing

their revenue. This they have supposed

could be done by following the example

of their neighbors, and growing fruit.

Hence the Delaware and Maryland Penin-

sula has become almost a continuous peach

orchard, and the contiguous markets of

New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore

are overflowed every "season." Now,

what is to be done? Plainly, seek other

markets, and other methods of consuming

the fruit.

The expedient of shipping peaches to

the interior of Pennsylvania and New

York, tried by some of our enterprising

citizens last year, and repeated this year,

The Elections Last Tuesday

The returns from the State elections

held on Tuesday indicate Republican vic-

tories in all the States that voted on that

day, unless it be Indiana, which is still

somewhat in doubt, the contest in that

State having been very close. We have

not yet received the official returns, but

enough is ascertained to show that Har-

riault (Rep.) is certainly elected governor

of Pennsylvania by about 20,000 majori-

ty, and that Ohio gives a Republican ma-

jority, estimated at 15,000. Indiana is

claimed by both parties, though partially

official returns give Hendricks (D.) a small

majority. In the charter elections of

Connecticut and New Jersey many towns

were carried by the Republicans which

the Democrats had claimed as certain for

their ticket.

It is asserted by the Democrats that

great fraud was practised in Pennsylvania,

especially in Philadelphia, by the Repub-

licans. In that city the registration list

is said to have contained 165,000 names,

when the actual number of legal voters is

not over 125,000. The government, too,

is said to have interfered with the free

exercise of the franchise, 800 deputy mar-

shals having been placed at the polls to

aid in controlling the election in the inter-

est of the dominant party.

We have no positive means of knowing

the truth of these reports. Whether the

registry contained a *bona fide* list of the

names of the legal, resident voters of Phil-

adelphia, or whether names of men car-

ried to that city for election purposes were

put upon it for the benefit of the party in

power, and whether the Administration

did or did not use its power, as is charged,

to aid in carrying these elections, of course

we do not know, but if it did so it is nothing

more than the people of those States might

expect. It is but carrying out the doc-

trines which they themselves advocated

most strenuously a few years ago. When

the Legislature of Maryland was as-

sembled, and its members locked up in

political prisons by order of the President,

the people of the Northern States applaud-

ed the act; and when the shoulder strap-

ped minions of Abraham Lincoln's power

took possession of the polls and controlled

the elections in Delaware and Maryland

the people of the North said it was "a

military necessity for the safety of the

Union;" and again in 1863, when Gen.

Dix marched his 30,000 troops from Fort

McHenry to every voting precinct in the

State of Delaware, the Northern people

considered it a righteous and patriotic act

done for the welfare of the Union. In

their frenzied hatred of secession they

yielded up their liberties, and placed un-

limited power in the hands of the ruling

party, and when they seek a return of

the trust they are mocked.

There is an old saying that "curses

come home to roost." These people placed

the sword in the hands of their rulers to

suspend over the South, not reflecting

that it had two edges and would cut both

ways when occasion required. The inter-

ference in their elections, whether by for-

ce or by fraudulent means, is but the

natural result and consequence of their

misguided teachings.

Our thanks are due to E. R. Cochran,

Esq. for five peaches sent to us last

Thursday. They were of the Salway va-

riety, and of excellent quality.

The later peaches brought more re-

munerative prices this year than any other

kind, and those whose orchards were

supplied with "Salways" or other late

Local and State Affairs.

Maryland Affairs.

KEST COUNTY FAIR.

[From the Kent News, October 5.]

The annual Fair and Exhibition of the Kent

County Agricultural Society, No. 1, was held at

Harford Park, near Harford, on Tuesday

and Wednesday. The weather was fine, and

a large number of persons attended. The display

of stock was not very large, but of superior

quality, especially in horses and cattle. In fruit,

flowers and vegetables the varieties were nu-

merous, excellent and attractive. The display

of peaches, apples and pears was very superior,

and we will venture the assertion that in this

particular the exhibition has not been surpassed

by any ever held in this country. The list of

premiums awarded has been made out, but we

are compelled to defer their publication. We

will state, however, that the one hundred dollar

silver cup offered by Col. Wilkins for the best

three year old Roan Colt, was awarded to

Jos. Catlin, of Queen Anne's county.

The trials of speed were an attractive feature

of the occasion, and the contests were spirited

and exciting. There were three races on the

first day, and only one on the second, the

"citizens' purse" not having been filled. The

result was as follows:

FIRST DAY.

For three year old colts, best two in three,

purse \$50: \$30 to first, \$15 to second, and \$5

to third. Entries—C. C. Wallis b. g. Morgan

Black Hawk, John W. Starr's sorrel gelding,

and Wm. W. Banker's b. g. Farmhouse. Won

by Morgan Black Hawk in two straight heats.

Time, 3:45, 3:52.

Four-year old, best two in three—purse \$50:

\$30 to first, \$15 to second, and \$5 to third.

Entries—John S. Dodd's b. m. Bertie Sherman,

Wm. A. Kennedy's bay horse, S. Gillespie's sor-

rel mare (drawn). Won by Bertie Sherman in

two straight heats. Time, 3:34, 3:42.

For horses that never trotted for money, best

three in five—purse \$100: \$60 to first, \$30 to

second, and \$10 to third. Entries—William W.

Stephens' ch. Tow Head, W. H. Scott's b. g.

Stearlight and D. A. Benjamin's a. m. Bu-

drawn. Won by Tow Head in three straight

heats. Time, 2:54, 2:49, 2:52.

SECOND DAY.

For stallions—best three in five—purse \$50:

\$30 to first, \$15 to second, and \$5 to third.

Entries—W. A. Kennedy's b. h. Keystone Par-

th, T. H. Whaland's b. h. Young Napoleon,

Thomas Gale's b. h. Gideon (distanced). Won

by Keystone Parth in three straight heats.

Time, 3:06, 3:03, 3:07.

The fair and exhibition, being the first held

by the society, took place with the trials of

speed, though separate, may be considered a

success.

DEATH OF A PROMINENT MARYLAND LAWYER.

James Lloyd Martin, Esq., a leading member

of the Eastern bar, and universally beloved by

the people of Talbot county, died at his residence

in Eastern, Talbot county, on Tuesday morn-

ing, Oct. 8, of disease of the brain. The town is

in grief. His funeral takes place on Tuesday

at 10 o'clock. Mr. Martin was the first State Attorney of

Talbot county under the constitution of 1850, ser-

ving two terms. He was also in early manhood

a member of the Legislature.

CONVENER AWARDED.

Walter J. Griffith, Esq., of Kent county, who

lately had his house burned, has contracted

with West & Carroll, of Port Deposit, to build

him a fine mansion.

PENINSULA FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

The regular autumn meeting of the Penin-

sula Fruit Growers' Association will be held

in the State House, at Dover, on Tuesday, Oct.

15, 1872, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

At this meeting the following subjects are

likely to come before the Association:

1. Freight, and the best means of getting

St. Georges Tournament.

The Tournament at St. Georges on Thursday

last was a splendid affair. The day was sun-

shiny and the sun shone beautifully over the

large field chosen for that purpose. Long before

the hour of eleven, carriages filled with ladies

and gentlemen were pouring in the field, and

presented a sight which filled the spectator with

astonishment, to think that such a

large assembly of the youth, valor, and beauty

of little Delaware were interested in seeing a

sear pushed through a little ring (two inches in

diameter, in the hand of a mounted knight

in oriental costume. About the hour of

12 M. Colonel William H. Purnell, the orator

chosen for the opening address, commenced to

deliver a speech which was full of eloquence and

calculated to fill the knight with courage and

hope. The chief object being the honor of

crowning the Queen of Love and Beauty, and

the ulterior object, the reward of a handsome

carriage. After the opening address, which was

listened to with much interest by the vast crowd

of ladies and gentlemen assembled upon the el-

evated seats in front of the stand and in car-

riages all around, the tilting began, and 29 knights

contested for the prize. The knights adjourned

for one hour, after which they concluded their

sport amid the hurrahs of the men, and waving

of handkerchiefs by the fair sex, which was

the representation of the beauty of Delaware's

daughters.

The successful knights were as follows:

Knight of Demarcus, Mr. J. C. Stuckert.

Knight of the East, Mr. J. W. Jamison.

Knight of Killarney, Mr. F. W. Duggan.

Mr. Duggan and Mr. J. W. McMullen, Knight

of Genesaw, contended 7 times for the third

prize. Mr. Duggan

